

KING COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2004
POLICY RP-307/RP-308 ANALYSIS MATRIX

1. Amended and New Policies in 2004 Plan Policies Deleted from 2003 Plan	2. Rationale for Change or Addition of Policy	3. Effect of Change or Addition of Policy	4. Cite GMA and CPPs which amendment complies with as applicable.	5. Is amendment Consistent with Functional Plans and Capital Improvement Programs or are changes to the Plans and CIPs needed?	6. Identify new Regulations or zoning changes needed to implement the amendment.
1. [RP-307(a)]	2. [RP-307(a, c)]	3. [RP-307(b)]	4. [RP-307(d, e)]	5. [RP-307(f)]	6. [RP-307(g)/RP-308]
F-103 King County will provide or manage countywide services which include but are not limited to: a. Transit; b. Economic ((D)) development; c. Harborview Hospital; d. Public ((H)) health; e. Regional park, trails and open space systems; f. Waste water collection and treatment; g. Solid waste management and recycling; h. Hazardous waste management; i. Water resource management; j. Surface water management ((and flood warning)) ; k. <u>Flood warning and floodplain management</u> ; ((k)) l. Protection and preservation of natural resource lands; ((l)) m. Regional Arterial Network (RAN) and freight mobility; and ((m)) n. Affordable housing.	King County is required under the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) [36.70A RCW], the Washington State Flood Control law [86.12 RCW] and the County-wide Planning Policies [CA-12] to develop flood hazard management plans, with full participation of the cities. The cities are required to be consistent with the King County Flood Hazard reduction Plan. This policy amendment does not add any new requirement for either the county or cities, but simply recognizes this state and CPP requirement.	This policy amendment will recognize floodplain management as a regional service.	Complies with RCW 36.70A.100, RCW 36.70A.150 and CPP CA-12.	N/A	No changes needed.
F-225 In the Urban Growth Area all new construction and all new subdivisions shall be served by Group A public water systems except in the circumstance when no Group A public water system can provide service in a timely and reasonable manner per RCW 70.116.060 <u>or when no existing system is willing and able to provide safe and reliable potable water with reasonable economy and efficiency per RCW 19.27.097.</u> In that case, creation of a new ((Group B public)) public water system ((or private water system)) may be allowed to serve	Updates policy to reflect statutory changes, and state Department of Health water system planning requirements for water systems not within the Coordination Act (chapter 70.116 RCW).	Within UGA, requires use of existing water systems to provide water service within their service areas, or when it otherwise makes sense, rather than creating new water systems.	Complies with RCW 36.70A.030(16), RCW 36.70A.070(5)(c), and RCW 19.27.097, and CPPs CA-6, LU-20, LU-25a, FW-31, CO-2, CO-5,CO-10, CO-12, CO-15, and CO-16.	May require changes to Coordinated Water System Plans that are outdated	May require implementing administrative regulations for King County review of water system plans, including definition of terms; may require changes to Public Health procedures for approving small water systems or individual wells.

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new construction or new subdivisions. The service areas for Group A public water systems are defined by state-adopted Coordinated Water System Plans <u>or by individual water system plans reviewed by the County and approved by the State.</u>					
F-225a <u>In the Urban Growth Area, individual private wells are not permitted unless application of Policy F-225 to a proposal for a single-family residence on an individual lot would deny all reasonable use of the property. In that case, the well would be allowed only as an interim facility until service by a public water system can be provided. The individual well must meet the criteria of the King County Board of Health Title 13.</u>	To ensure that water service provided within UGA is consistent with planned development; to protect quality and quantity of groundwater resources by minimizing the number of wells; and to reflect the “duty to serve” provisions in 2003 state water legislation (2E2SHB 1338).	Within UGA, in some cases individual lot owners would be required to obtain service from an existing water purveyor—either a city/town or an existing public water system—rather than install a single well.	Complies with RCW 36.70A.020(1),(10), and (12), RCW 36.70A.060, RCW 36.70A.070(1) and (5)(c)(iv), and RCW 19.27.097, and CPPs CA-6, LU-20, LU-25a, FW-31, CO-2, CO-5,CO-10, CO-12, CO-15, and CO-16.	Same as above in F-225.	Same as above in F-225.
F-226 ((Any new Group B)) <u>New public water systems formed in the Urban Growth Area shall ((be required to)) connect to an existing Group A public water system when the Group A public water system can provide service in a timely and reasonable manner per RCW 70.116.060, or when an existing system is willing and able to provide save and reliable potable water with reasonable economy and efficiency per RCW 19.27.097.</u> All known and projected costs for anticipated connection to the Group A public water system shall be funded at the permitting stage of any proposed new construction or new subdivisions. The Group A public water system designated to assume the new ((Group B)) public water system, <u>or within whose service area the new system is proposed to be constructed, ((should)) shall</u> provide satellite management of the system until it can provide direct service, <u>as required by RCW 70.119A.060.</u> Rates charged for satellite management should be consistent with policies included in the comprehensive water system plan of the Group A public water system.	Updated to reflect statutory changes and court decisions (e.g., <u>Nolte v City of Olympia</u> , 96 WnApp944(1999)).	Within UGA, requires use of existing water systems to provide water service within their service areas, or when it otherwise makes sense, rather than creating new water systems; for new systems, will require professional satellite management from existing water system operator.	Complies with RCW 36.70A.030(16), RCW 36.70A.070(5)(c), and RCW 19.27.097, and CPPs CA-6, LU-20, LU-25a, FW-31, CO-2, CO-5,CO-10, CO-12, CO-15, and CO-16.	Same as above in F-225.	Same as above in F-225.

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<p>F-227 In the Rural Area, <u>individual private wells, Group B water systems, and Group A water systems are all allowed.</u> ((All new construction and all new subdivisions shall be served by a Group A public water system except in the circumstance when no Group A public water system can provide service in a timely and reasonable manner per RCW 70.116.060. In that case, e))Creation of a new ((Group B)) public water system ((or private water system)) may be allowed to serve new construction or new subdivisions <u>when no Group A public water system can provide service in a timely and reasonable manner per RCW 70.116.060, or when an existing system is not willing and able to provide safe and reliable potable water with reasonable economy and efficiency per RCW 19.27.097.</u> The service areas for Group A public water systems are defined by state-adopted Coordinated Water Systems Plans, <u>or by state-approved individual water system plans.</u> Group A water service will be required if either of the following criteria are met:</p> <p>a. The proposed development is included in an area that has been assigned to a water purveyor through a King County approved Coordinated Water System Plan and does not meet requirements for a private well or Group B system; or</p> <p>b. The proposed development is included in an area currently served by a Group B water system that has known quality or quantity problems that threaten public health and can best be solved by Group A service.</p>	<p>Updated to reflect statutory changes, and protect groundwater resources.</p>	<p>In rural areas, allows water service to be provided by wells or public water systems, where existing systems cannot provide the service.</p>	<p>Complies with RCW 36.70A.060, RCW 36.70A.070(5)(c)(iv), and RCW 19.27.097, and CPPs FW-4, CA-5, CA-6, CO-3, CO-5, CO-12, CO-15, and CO-16.</p>	<p>Same as above in F-225.</p>	<p>Same as above in F-225.</p>
<p><u>F-227a</u> <u>New public water systems established in the Rural Area shall be owned and operated by the following, in order of preference:</u></p> <p><u>a. An existing Group A public water system, if the new system is proposed within the Group A system’s approved service area, or</u></p> <p><u>b. A satellite management agency, approved by the State Department of Health under chapter 70.116 RCW, and providing service within the county; or</u></p> <p><u>c. The owners of the lots, which are provided water by the new system if the new system is not within the service area of an existing Group A system or not within the area covered by</u></p>	<p>Same as above in F-227; establishes a logical sequencing for preference in delivering water supply in rural areas to encourage professional water delivery by existing purveyors, and to protect the groundwater resource.</p>	<p>May require a change in permitting process for reviewing development applications and proposed provision of water supply in rural areas.</p>	<p>Same as above in F-227.</p>	<p>Same as above in F-225.</p>	<p>Same as above in F-225.</p>

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<u>a satellite management agency. Approval for any such system shall be conditioned for future ownership or management by a satellite management agency, when such service becomes available, and for periodic review of system operations, as required by RCW 70.119A.060(2).</u>					
<u>F-227b</u> <u>New subdivisions with more than six single-family lots on Vashon-Maury Island and in closed basins in the Rural Area (as defined in WAC 173-507, 508, 509, 510, and 515) may not be served by a potable water system using an exempt well, or a combination of multiple exempt wells. One exempt well per subdivision will be permitted unless more than one exempt well is needed to meet the water flow requirements for the six residences. New developments in the Rural Area served by an exempt well, or wells shall not exceed one-half acre of irrigation.</u>	Intended to meet statutory limitations on use of exempt wells (5000 gallon per day maximum withdrawal, and no more than one-half acre of irrigation), and the 2002 Supreme Court decision in the <u>Campbell and Gwinn</u> case (holding that for any project the 5000 gpd limitation applies); also intended to protect groundwater resource in rural areas; also intended to apply in areas (WAC references) where Ecology has already made a determination that no more water is available for appropriation (and has closed the basins to issuance of any additional water rights).	Will generally require proposed subdivisions with more than six lots to get water service from a public water system.	Same as above in F-227.	Same as above in F-225.	May require changes to Public Health procedures for approving small (Group B) water systems
<u>F-227c</u> <u>King County shall work with the State Department of Ecology and the State Department of Health to ensure that existing provisions of state law that provide for measuring water withdrawals or diversions for sources of supply are fully utilized to meet public health, resource protection, land use, planning and fish recovery objectives and obligations. Any new or expanding Group B water system shall have a totalizing source meter and shall make information from the meter available upon request of King County.</u>	Intended to meet statutory requirements for metering of surface water diversions and groundwater withdrawals in “fish critical” basins, in addition to implementing state regulations by Ecology, and separate metering regulations of the state Department of Health and of Seattle-King County Public Health for public water systems, in order to ensure that such diversions/withdrawals meet statutory standards, are not	Existing state law already requires metering; this policy would provide King County support at appropriate points in the County’s approval processes.	Complies with RCW 36.70A.020(10), RCW 36.70A.060, RCW 36.70A.070(5)(c), and RCW 19.27.097, and CPPs CA-5, CA-6, CA-11, FW-12(c), CO-2, and CO-6.	N/A	Same as above in F-227b; may lead to an MOU with one or more state agencies.

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	adversely affecting fish habitat or the environment, making efficient use of water, and supporting long-term water planning objectives.				
F-229 King County should assure that a regional water supply plan for all of King County is prepared in cooperation with water utilities and in coordination with affected federally recognized tribal, local and state governments. A continuous and meaningful public process should be used to develop the regional water supply plan, resulting in a plan that is adopted by elected public officials in the region and used by the state in making water resource decisions. The regional water supply plan should implement and be consistent with growth management decisions made by local and regional jurisdictions under the Growth Management Act and the approved water quality and quantity strategies adopted by the region in compliance with federal requirements under the Endangered Species Act, <u>Clean Water Act, and other authorities relevant to water quantity and quality.</u>	Intended to identify relevant federal water quality provisions (e.g., TMDL) that are integral to water supply planning, consistent with the scope of WRIA planning under the ILAs for the main watersheds in King County.	Already identified in WRIA ILAs as within the scope of watershed planning.	Complies with RCW 36.70A.020(10) and (12), RCW 26.70A.035, and CPPs FW-4, FW-5, CA-9, CA-10, CA-11, LU-20, FW-12(c), LU-30, FW-31, CO-3, CO-4, CO-5, CO-6, CO-7, and CO-12.	May require modification to Coordinated Water Supply Plans.	None; changes may be required as a result of development/adoption of a regional plan.
F-230 The ((€))county will work with water utilities to develop a water supply plan that prioritizes an array of potential sources, including conservation and reclaimed water, and defines a publicly- and state-accepted strategy for how the region could best meet future demands for water. During development of the regional water supply plan, the ((€))county will work in concert with water utilities to evaluate the projected water demands ((from)) <u>for population growth and other out of stream needs identified under the Growth Management Act, Endangered Species Act response ((requirements,)) provisions in plans developed under the state's Salmon Recovery Act, and Clean Water Act requirements for ((surface))water quality.</u>	Explicitly incorporates GMA provisions into policies re potential regional water planning, and includes salmon recovery activities occurring outside the scope of the ESA (e.g., the WA Salmon Recovery Act, RCW 77.85).	Will explicitly provide additional County direction for any regional water supply planning effort.	Same as above in F-229.	Same as above in F-229.	Same as above in F-229.
F-231 King County supports interties that allow the transfer of water resources among water utilities in urban areas to meet the projected demands for growth. The transfer of water must be consistent with locally adopted growth management plans,	Explicitly requires that use of interties be consistent with a regional water supply plan, if developed.	If a regional water supply plan is developed, would subject intertie approvals to the provisions of such a plan.	Same as above in F-229.	Same as above in F-229.	Same as above in F-229.

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regional water supply plans, groundwater plans, watershed plans, and approved Coordinated Water System Plans, and implement approved Endangered Species Act response requirements and Clean Water Act requirements.					
F-234 King County shall partner with utilities to publicize water conservation and encourage best management practices that conserve potable water supply <u>through measures that include use of alternative supplies such as reclaimed water</u> . In exercising its role in reviewing utility water system plans, King County Utilities Technical Review Committee (UTRC) shall encourage water purveyors to include aggressive conservation and reuse measures where applicable, as well as development of new sources to support planned land uses with reliable service at minimum cost ((In addition, King County shall evaluate other mechanisms, such as individual metering in a structure containing multiple water users, for their effectiveness in promoting more efficient water use.)) <u>Efforts to encourage the use of reclaimed water shall focus on existing and proposed source supplies for large water users, such as golf courses and cemeteries.</u>	Intended to include more evaluation and marketing of the use of reclaimed water as part of water conservation and best management practices; incorporates provisions of 2003 water legislation (2E2SHB 1338) linking increased reclaimed water use into both water system and wastewater planning, particularly for outdoor nonpotable uses that have been identified as most likely areas for use of reclaimed water.	Water and wastewater system operators will need to include thorough evaluation of reclaimed water options within their planning documents subject to UTRC review.	Same as above in F-229.	Same as above in F-229.	May require some modification to UTRC review procedures and administrative regulations
F-235 In its review of water comprehensive plans, the King County Utilities Technical Review Committee shall consider the following: a. Consistency with land use plans and development regulations adopted under the Growth Management Act; b. Approved <u>or adopted</u> regional water resource plans, including basin plans, <u>groundwater plans</u> , watershed-based conservation and recovery plans developed under ESA, <u>salmon recovery plans developed under chapter 77.85 RCW</u> , <u>water resource plans developed under chapter 90.54 RCW</u> , <u>watershed plans developed under chapter 90.82 RCW</u> , and a regional water supply plan <u>or water resource management plan</u> ; and c. The ((C)) county’s Regional Wastewater Services Plan.	Intended to identify other existing or future planning processes and products that may affect water systems and water system plans subject to UTRC review; implements intent of 2003 water legislation (2E2SHB 1338) to link water supply planning into related watershed/salmon recovery planning and resource protection and management.	Provides more explicit guidance for UTRC reviews.	Same as above in F-229.	Same as above in F-229.	May require change to administrative regulations for UTRC.

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<p>F-235a <u>In reviewing proposals for modified and expanded service area boundaries for municipal water suppliers, the Utilities Technical Review Committee shall consider, in addition to Policy F-235:</u></p> <p>a. <u>Compliance by the water system with its comprehensive plan, including water conservation elements; and</u></p> <p>b. <u>Whether it can meet its duty to provide service within its service area, as required under chapter 43.20 RCW.</u></p> <p>c. <u>The county shall not approve a water system plan with a proposed service area where the water system is unable to provide service for one or more of the reasons identified in RCW 43.20.260.</u></p>	<p>Intended to implement provisions in 2003 water legislation (2E2SHB 1338) that links expanded service areas, water conservation, and “duty to serve” with water system plan approvals; precludes County approval of a water system plan with an identified service area that the water system cannot serve.</p>	<p>Likely to ensure that water utilities are actually able to provide service within their service areas, and are implementing water conservation provisions of water system plans.</p>	<p>Same as above in F-229.</p>	<p>May require changes to Coordinated Water System Plans</p>	<p>May require change to administrative regulations for UTRC.</p>
<p>F-258 <u>King County should participate with cities to prepare, update and implement comprehensive flood hazard reduction plans that meet or exceed standards established by the National Flood Insurance Program.</u></p>	<p>This new policy is being added to recognize the regional floodplain management services that King County is directed to provide under state law.</p>	<p>The effect of this new policy is to encourage the development of a comprehensive floodplain management plan that meets minimum standards of the National Flood Insurance Program, which reduces flood insurance rates for floodplain property owners.</p>	<p>Complies with RCW 36.70A.100 and RCW 36.70A.150 and CPP CA-12.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>No changes needed.</p>
<p>F-259 <u>King County shall maintain a regional flood warning program for the major river basins in King County.</u></p>	<p>This new policy is being added to recognize the regional role that King County plays in flood warning.</p>	<p>Recognizes regional role for King County in flood warning.</p>	<p>Complies with RCW 36.70A.100 and RCW 36.70A.150 and CPP CA-12.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>No changes needed.</p>
<p>F-260 <u>Maintenance of flood protection facilities on the mainstem rivers in King County should reflect a prioritized approach, based upon the Flood Hazard Reduction Plan policies, within available funding levels. Additional funding sources and partnerships in support of maintaining and improving flood protection facilities should be sought whenever possible.</u></p>	<p>This new policy is being added to recognize the regional floodplain management services that King County is directed to provide under State law, while also acknowledging the limitations on funding for those services.</p>	<p>Recognizes County’s regional floodplain management role per State law.</p>	<p>Complies with RCW 36.70A.100 and RCW 36.70A.150 and CPP CA-12.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>No changes needed.</p>